GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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MT. KATMAI: SCIENTISTS GETTING "SMOKE" SAMPLES AT ONE OF THE TEN THOUSAND

(See Bulletin No. 4)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Where the "Pacts of Locarno" Were Born

TWO MONTHS ago Locarno was just another one of those pretty little towns in the Italian Alps. Today Locarno has as solid a place in history as Harpers Ferry or Appomattox Court House. The diplomatic great and small of the governments of Europe descended on Locarno and the result is that the "Pacts of Locarno" are freshly but deeply imprinted on history's page.

Europe has long pigeonholed its treaties with the names of small towns like Lausanne, Sevres, Ghent, San Stephano and Brest-Litovsk, much to the relief of the American student. Exhausted by the task of meeting and remembering Henrys I to VIII and Louis I to XVIII, it is a rare relief to come upon a dry treaty with the musical name of Algeciras. Treaties by other names than "Paris, 1763," or "London, 1871," are certainly sweeter, as witness: St. Germain, Aix-la-Chapelle, Mudania and courtly Versailles.

Locarno Lives Up to Its Name

The diplomats were not disappointed in the promise of the harmonious name of Locarno. The Swiss city blends the beauty of the snow-capped Alps and the blue of the Italian lakes. Swiss by boundary line, Locarno is Italian in language and landscape.

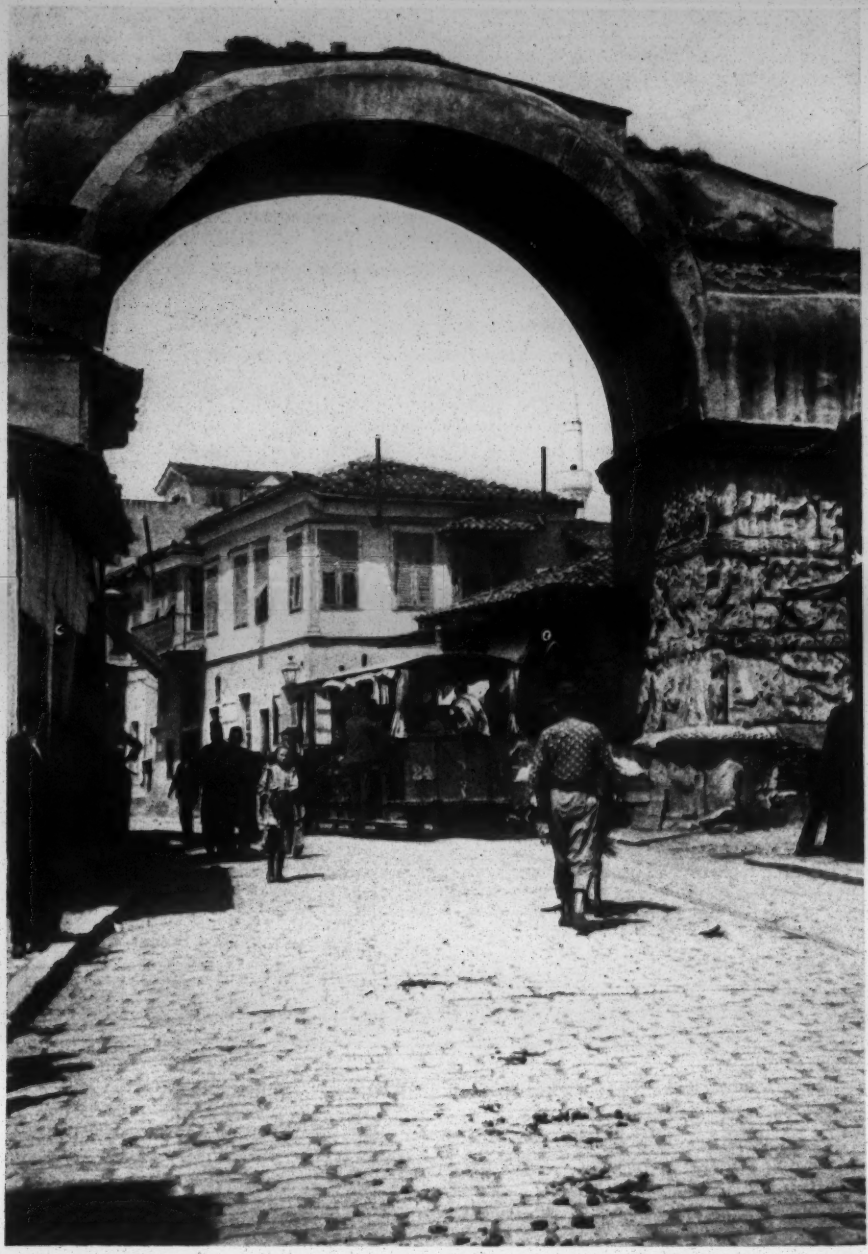
Switzerland has long been favorite treaty-making ground, largely because of its steadfast neutrality. Its capacity to provide a city neutral by language must also figure. France and Germany were the main parties to the present questions, so by going over the mountains the conferees easily escaped both French and German Switzerland and found themselves in Italian Switzerland.

Lake Maggiore, on which Locarno looks, is sister to Lake Como and is next to the largest of Italian Lakes. It stretches 37 miles from the plains of the Po Valley into the heart of the Alps. Most of Maggiore lies in Italy but the upper part, called Lake Locarno, is in Switzerland. Locarno itself is at the head of the lake. Though tiny, it is the mother city of many small villages and villas. Numerous beautiful Alpine valleys pay tribute of trade to it.

Yellow Fruit Against White Walls

Travelers usually see Locarno in spring or autumn. In spring the whole countryside is pervaded with delicious perfumed dampness; primroses line the embankments and wayside hedges with their saffron embroidery; and the oranges and lemons, trained against white walls, hang ripe for picking. Peasants call to one another from their sloping fields or trellised vineyards. A woman clinks along the cobbled ways in wooden sandals and a boy sings a scrap of song to the time of his stick whacking on the unfeeling sides of a donkey. As though to intensify this springtime gladness, the church bells ring on the slightest provocation.

But the pact negotiators found Locarno with autumn in the air. The atmosphere was as clear as Locarno's own church bells. Summer greens were scorched into rich reds and yellows. Peace and toleration were easy. There is only one railroad and there had been only one telegraph line.



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PAST AND PRESENT IN SALONIKI, GREECE

The arch honors the Roman Emperor Galerius, while under it stops a modern street car, as the Near East knows modern street cars. The driver, perhaps, is a Spanish Jew and its passengers Greek, Turk, Jew and Gentile. Vardar Street, which this arch bridges, is Saloniki's Broadway (See Bulletin No. 3).

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The Radio Gates of Great Cities

PORT Jefferson, Carnarvon, Nauen, Great Lakes, Nantes, and Iwaki are unfamiliar names to most of us. To the radio operators they stand for six of the world's greatest cities; New York, London, Berlin, Chicago, Paris and Tokyo. They are radio gates to these cities.

Because of interference by tall buildings and other conditions the wireless telegraph stations for large cities generally are away from the business centers. Sometimes the city's radio gate may be 150 miles away, like the Cabo de Sao Thome station used by Rio de Janeiro. Japan offers another reason for locating a radio gate far from a great city. When Yokohama and Tokyo fell in the cataclysm of September, 1923, all communications ceased. Civilization received the first S. O. S. wireless for help for the stricken district from a little seacoast town, Haranomachi, 100 miles north of Tokyo, outside the quake area. This trans-Pacific wireless station generally goes by the name of Iwaki, because of the province in which it lies.

Radio Towers Look Down on Plato's College

Saint Paul is believed to have been executed at a place now called San Paolo, near the old road to Ostia two miles south of Rome. At this sacred place tall radio towers today receive news from a Christendom larger than St. Paul ever dreamed of. Ostia, once proud port of entry for Rome, gives way to San Paolo, radio port of entry for modern Rome.

Abu Za'bel is Cairo's radio gate. Resting on the edge of the desert its towers look upon nearby Heliopolis, where Plato studied. In no less striking contrast stands the Carnarvon station, on which London depends largely for trans-Atlantic radio communication. Carnarvon townspeople point out to visitors, not their radio station, but grim Carnarvon Castle, said to be the most nearly perfect example of a medieval fortress in the British Isles. Carnarvon owes its radio importance to its location in westernmost Wales.

National Geographic Society Had Northernmost Station

Nantes is best known for the edict temporarily granting religious freedom to the Huguenots, in France. Radio operators are far more familiar with it as a radio station for Paris, although Nantes has not displaced Eiffel Tower nor the American-built Bordeaux station. Nauen, twenty miles east of Berlin, is the radio port of entry for the German capital. New York may get its wireless messages from any of a number of places. Although communications are constantly coming in at Port Jefferson, Long Island; Tuckerton, New Jersey, near Atlantic City; and Belfast, Maine, they are automatically relayed so that they are all actually received in a New York skyscraper.

Wireless telegraphy throws a net around the earth. The South Orkneys, off the tip of Tierra del Fuego, claim the permanent station nearest the South Pole. WNP, the wireless station of the MacMillan Expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, has been the world's farthest north station all summer. It provided daily communication with the exploring party at Etah, 400 miles from the North Pole.

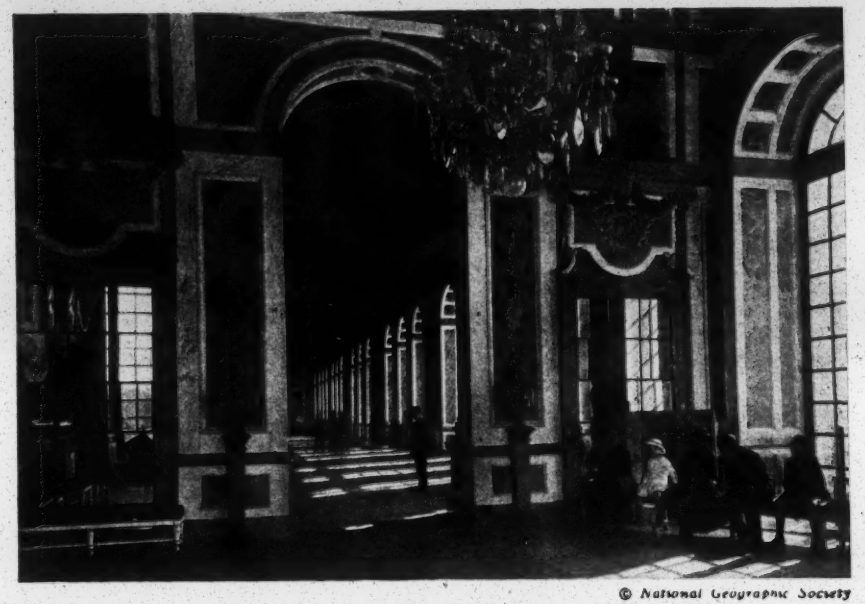
Diplomats Boom Locarno Telegraph Service

But the negotiators reckoned without the enterprise of the Swiss telegraph service which threw a force of linemen into the breech. Locarno's one telegraph line grew to ten. The last vestige of isolation vanished with the announcement that a radio station was installed.

Until now there has been no history to be pursued and tracked to its lair in Locarno. Nature reigns and only one contribution by mankind is worth seeing. This is the chapel of the Madonna del Sasso. As if in recognition of its position as Locarno's lone building of public interest, the chapel has been given a pinnacle of rock on which to perch. The chapel's lines suggest a delightful, haphazard mixture, from the high foundations rising like parapets to the loggia and little tower. Its walls are a rich Italian yellow with here and there bits of red or blue frescoing, under the red-brown tile roof.

In such a scene as this the "Pacts of Locarno" were born.

Bulletin No. 1, November 16, 1925.



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LOOKING INTO THE HALL OF MIRRORS FROM THE HALL OF WAR AT VERSAILLES

The Hall of Mirrors is famous for its international meetings. Here the King of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian War. Here also was signed the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Saloniki: New "Free Zone" for the Balkans

GREECE has declared Saloniki a "free zone." This permits any country to use the port without restriction as to duties, right of seizure or right of search. Other Balkan countries have been agitating before the League of Nations for port facilities on the Aegean Sea and it is thought that Greece established the "free zone" to quiet the neighbor nations.

Saloniki does not stand at a great world crossroads, and its name, therefore, is not so familiar as that of Constantinople. In past and present importance, however, it is second only to its great sister of the straits.

Named for Alexander's Sister

Saloniki, too, reaches far back into the past. Cities rose and fell on its site more than half a millennium before Christ; and the present town was founded before 300 B. C. Its rather queer name represents the last three syllables in the name of Thessalonike, half sister of Alexandria the Great. It became a "Little Rome" during the height of that empire's power; a free city, capital of the surrounding region, and the home of many Roman colonists. Cicero lived there for a time in exile; Nero and Trajan decorated the city; and it was the temporary home of the Emperors Galerius, Lincinus, and Theodosius.

Under the Byzantines, Saloniki was the second city of the empire, and it has remained ever since the rival of the City of the Straits whether the latter has been called Byzantium, Stamboul, or Constantinople. Saloniki might be called "the extension university of the Near East" for from there went forth St. Cyril, who carried to the Slavic world to the north the Cyrilic alphabet in which its literature has been wrought.

The Street Where Xerxes' Soldiers Paraded

It is not surprising that so ancient a city should contain interesting relics of its past. What is surprising is that these should be so little known to the world.

The oldest and most accessible of Saloniki's antiquities is the street of the Vardar which cuts the city in two at the foot of its hill. It is a part of the old Roman highway from the Adriatic to the Bosporus, which earlier still was the Royal Way of the Macedonian kings.

The street is not particularly imposing. There is little to remind the beholder of the Janissaries of yesterday, the Roman legions, the phalanxes of Alexander, and the Immortals of Xerxes, all of whom trod its surface. And if you would dream of these marchers of the past you must do so to the clang of an American electric car, driven by a modern Greek or a Spanish Jew, under the Roman Arch which spans the street of the Vardar.

Population Is a Rare Mixture

The finest remains of the city are the twenty-two churches which somehow survived the turbulent Middle Ages. There they stand turned back into churches after five hundred years of use as mosques. They illustrate the story of Byzantine architecture more beautifully in certain ways than do those of Constantinople. One especially interesting fact in connection with these churches is that they

The farthest north station in Canada has been put into operation recently at Aklavik, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Credit for the most northerly European station must go to Norway for Kavoresand, which is north of Hammerfest, at the tip top of the Scandinavian peninsula. The lonely Vaigach Island post maintained by the Soviet government is nearly as far north.

Giving Safety on an Ocean of Sand

It is not regarded as wise to cross the Sahara Desert in midsummer. The Sahara is more unconquerable than the sea but radio now has done for the sea of sand what it did for the ocean. Last summer an American newspaper man went overland from Algiers to the Niger River. This traveler was able to communicate with his wife in the United States approximately every three days through the oasis radiotelegraph stations established by the French.

Col. Claude H. Birdseye and his exploring party were swallowed up for weeks in the depths of the Colorado River Canyons. While their fate was debated in the newspapers the party at the bottom of the Canyon heard through their radio set the sad news of President Harding's death in San Francisco.

Could the great explorers come back they would find the scenes of their exploits decorated with wireless towers. Darien, where Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean, has a wireless station. Cebu, the island on which Magellan was killed, now supports one. So does San Salvador, where Christopher Columbus landed. Magellan, going through the Straits, today might radio a waiting world at one end, "Am entering Straits," and from a station at the other end report, "Very windy passage. Will use Panama Canal next time."

Form for Renewal of Bulletin Requests

Many requests for the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS were made for the year ending with this issue. If you desire the Bulletins continued kindly notify the Society promptly. The attached form may be used:

School Service Department,
National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly send.....copies of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for the school year beginning with the issue of....., for classroom use, to

Name.....

Address for sending Bulletins.....

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I am a teacher in.....school.....grade.

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New Alaskan Place Names Adopted

THE DECISIONS announced by the United States Geographic Board after its last meeting of the summer include the adoption for use on all Government maps the last ten names bestowed by Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of the National Geographic Society's Alaskan expeditions, on natural features explored and surveyed in the Katmai National Monument Region.

These names, which have already appeared on the maps published by the National Geographic Society but which now are to appear for the first time on Government maps of Alaska, are:

Lake Grosvenor	Brooks Falls	Hagelbargers Pass
Lake Coville	Lake Brooks	Martin Creek
Mount LaGorce	Fultons Falls	Mount Martin
Bay of Islands		

An Alaskan Lake 28 Miles Long

Lake Grosvenor and Lake Coville, named for Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, and for Dr. Frederick V. Coville, chairman of The Society's Research Committee, respectively, lie to the northeast of the Katmai Monument.

Lake Grosvenor is 28 miles long and has been described by surveyors as the most beautiful body of water in this part of the Alaska peninsula. It is shut in on all sides by high, forest-clad mountains, but may be reached by an easy portage of a mile and a half from the Bay of Islands or by ascending Savonoski River, which flows into Iliuk Arm.

Lake Coville is also surrounded by mountains which rise to 3,000 feet. It is connected with Lake Grosvenor by a short, swift stream.

Granite Studded Bay of Islands

Mount LaGorce, named in honor of John Oliver LaGorce, Vice President of the National Geographic Society, is an imposing peak rising to a height of 3,315 feet just within the limits of the Katmai National Monument, and overlooking Iliuk Arm to the south, Bay of Islands to the north, and Lake Grosvenor to the east.

Bay of Islands is an arm of Naknek Lake lying to the north of the Katmai National Monument. It is a beautiful body of water studded with more than 100 forest-clad granite islets.

Where a Million Salmon Were Breeding

Lake Brooks lies to the south of Naknek Lake and is separated from the latter by a high mountain. It drains into Naknek by a short, swift river which tumbles over a ledge about seven feet high forming Brooks Falls. It was at this falls that members of one of The Society's expeditions observed salmon leaping upstream over the ledge at the rate of 1,200 an hour. It was estimated that a million fish were breeding above the falls. Both the lake and the falls are named in honor of the late Dr. Alfred H. Brooks, Chief Alaskan Geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, and a pioneer in Alaska exploration.

Fultons Falls, which occur on a tributary of Katmai River, have been so named in recognition of the work of Bentley B. Fulton, entomologist of the

constitute a museum of the lost Byzantine art of mosaic. Nowhere else are such beautiful examples of mosaics of this period seen, save in Constantinople and Ravenna. The finest of mosaics in Saloniki, and one of the finest in the world, is in the dome of the Church of St. George.

Once ruled and built by Rome, and later by Venice, and numbering among its inhabitants Greeks, Serbians, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Turks, Saloniki's atmosphere has been compounded from that of every adjacent nation. But it reaches still farther afield, and has an important contact with Spain. One of its largest racial elements consists of Spanish-speaking Jews, whose ancestors were driven from Spain by Columbus' royal patrons.

Mt. Olympus Within Sight of City

One must not think of Saloniki as a fairly recent Grecian acquisition far from the heart of Greece. One could maintain that it is the very heart of Greece, for just across the bay, even in sight from its hills, towers Mt. Olympus, inspiration of the life and literature of Old Greece.

Bulletin No. 3, November 16, 1925.

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SEA WASHING INTO THE MAIN STREET OF SALONIKI

The barrels have been washed ashore from lighters. Street car traffic has to be suspended when Saloniki's doorstep is inundated by a storm (See Bulletin No. 3).

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Canaries Are Named for a Dog

THE CANARY ISLANDS would seem to be the logical point of embarkation of 20,000 canaries that recently came in on one boat at New York. But the Canary Islands can only claim to have been the land of the early ancestors of these "immigrants." The ship and its strange shipment came from Germany where raising canaries is a specialty.

Most people associate the Canaries with a bird; they probably do not know that they were named for a dog, from the Latin *canis*. It is related that the name was given because early voyagers found a breed of huge dogs on the present island of Grand Canary. If the giant dogs really existed—and there is a skeleton in one museum to lend support to the story—they have long been extinct. The canary bird, however, is a still famous citizen of the islands. Through this bird the archipelago has given several regions of the world an important industry, the breeding of song-birds.

Wild canaries are still numerous in the islands. But they differ greatly from their captive cousins, being dull greenish in color with darker streaks. Man has developed the caged canary into a larger bird while changing its color. But he has not bettered its song. The notes that the wild birds pour forth from the trees and shrubs of their island home are both stronger and sweeter than those of their yellow kinsmen.

The Canaries lie in the latitude of central Florida, some 200 miles farther south than Bermuda. Teneriffe is both the largest and the highest of the seven inhabited islands. It is 60 miles long and 30 miles in greatest width. On Teneriffe 180,000 people live, while the population of the island group is about 450,000.

The Canaries are believed to have been the "Fortunate Isles" of the Greeks. Today hundreds of tourists echo the idea, for the Canaries are the recognized haven for semi-invalids. Their climate is mild, dry and healthful, and on Teneriffe one may choose from a number of climates by the simple expedient of going a greater or less distance up the huge mountain that makes up two-thirds of the island's bulk, the Peak of Teneriffe.

Thought Teneriffe Highest Pinnacle of Earth

This mountain, rising 12,200 feet, is one of the grandest peaks to be seen from the sea in all the world. Early mariners thought it was the loftiest pinnacle of the earth, for most other high mountains they knew rose from inland plateaus. It is made the more majestic by its fluffy cloud girdle that hangs around it a large part of the year, obscuring a part of its slopes, but leaving both base and cap visible. Where this cloud band hangs grow luxuriant forests and ferns, but above and below vegetation is relatively sparse.

Santa Cruz, on Teneriffe, capital of the group, is a city about the size of St. Joseph, Missouri. Palma, Capital of Grand Canary, has a population of about the same size.

Are Islands Remnant of "Atlantis?"

When the Spaniards began the conquest of the Canaries early in the fifteenth century they were inhabited by the Guanchos, believed to have been descended

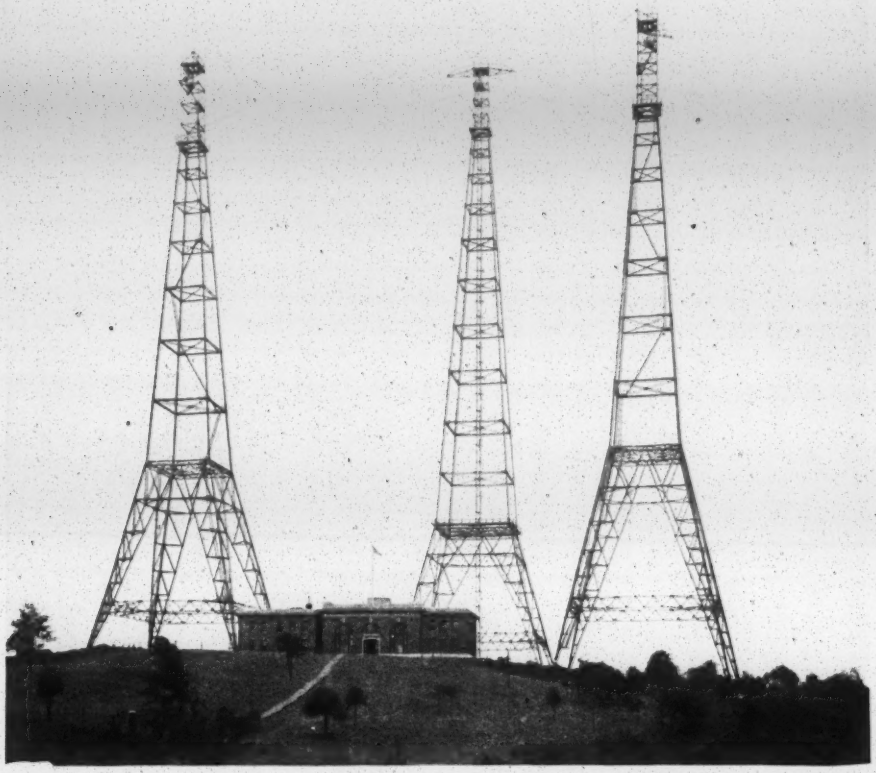
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. Mr. Fulton, formerly a student under Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of the Katmai expeditions, did especially valuable work during the season of 1915.

Route for Future Automobile Road

Hagelbargers Pass was found by Paul R. Hagelbarger, who was a member of the 1917, 1918 and 1919 expeditions. In 1919 Dr. Griggs detailed him to try to find a feasible route from Geographic Harbor (the natural haven for future visitors) to the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. He and one companion not only found the pass which now bears his name (at an elevation of 1,000 feet), but with William N. Heming surveyed all of the peninsula lying between Geographic Harbor and Kinak Bay. It is hoped that some day an automobile highway will go over this pass, opening up the natural marvels of this region to the outside world.

Martin Creek and Mount Martin (a conspicuous volcano near the southwest corner of the Monument) were named by Dr. Griggs in honor of George C. Martin, who led the National Geographic Society's first expedition to the Katmai Region shortly after the great eruption of Katmai Volcano in June, 1912.

Bulletin No. 4, November 16, 1925.



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ARLINGTON RADIO TOWERS: THE TIMEPIECE OF THE WORLD

One of the best advertised names in the world is Arlington. Ships on three oceans, and stations in Africa, Europe, South America, North America and even Australia listen for the time signals from Arlington. The towers are across the Potomac from Washington and are only a short distance from Arlington National Cemetery (See Bulletin No. 2).

from Berbers, who crossed the 60-mile channel that separates the islands from northwest Africa. Some students have asserted that there are evidences of a pre-Guancho people, whom they have tried to associate with the legendary continent of Atlantis, of which the Canaries are assumed to be a mountainous remnant. All the Guanchos have now been absorbed into the Spanish population.

The Canaries, like Ireland, are free from snakes. But there is a plentiful supply of centipedes and scorpions to atone for the lack of reptiles.

Bulletin No. 5, November 16, 1925.

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BUSTER, THE EXPEDITION MASCOT, LISTENING IN

A recent expedition to the unexplored Columbia ice field of the Canadian Rockies kept in touch with the United States constantly through its portable radio outfit. Although a tractious pack horse kicked the set, and although it was soaked in the icy glacier streams, it still did duty for the explorers (See Bulletin No. 2).